



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 5, 1929  
GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETING  
LEAGUE DREW UP VOLSTEAD ACT  
LEGALISTIC MIND  
NOW IS THE TIME  
JERE L. SULLIVAN HOME

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

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June 29th, 1929

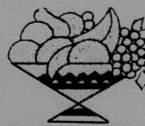
Assets .....	\$124,718,460.77
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds .....	5,300,000.00
Pension Fund over \$650,000.00, standing on Books at .....	1.00

MISSION BRANCH .....	Mission and 21st Streets
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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH .....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
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Shop. The quality of food,  
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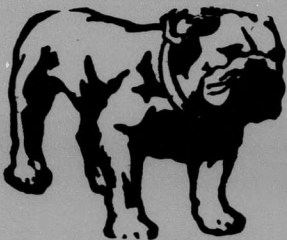
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WITH THE  
BULL  
DOGS

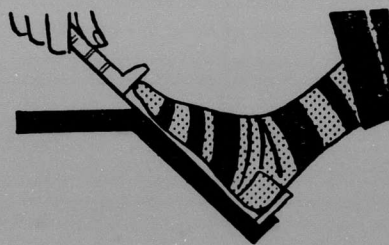
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1929

No. 23

## GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETING

Wednesday, June 26, 1929.

### Immigration of Filipinos.

The reaction to last month's discussion on the Filipino problem shows that the citizens of California are concerned about the incoming thousands from the Philippine Islands. One letter from a Filipino in Santa Barbara State College says that his fellow countrymen would be better off if they stayed in their own land, and would be "safer, morally, socially and economically." This correspondent laments the "inducement tricks" of the shipping agencies. Then followed a plea for full independence.

The above correspondent regrets the spread of social diseases among his fellows, and refers to the organized temptations that are a serious menace. A California resident writes to the Department of Industrial Relations to the effect that if copies of Manila papers are procured, it will be found, from letters therein, "that the idea of being able to associate with white girls is one of the inducements which is bringing numbers of these men to this country." This is a startling assertion. That this does not lack proof is the following quotation from a letter in the Philippines Free Press, from a Filipino in Chicago: "As every one knows, what the Filipino youth craves most, besides academic and scholastic successes, is a sociable time with a pretty young lady. He is naturally a sociable and romantic being and, unlike his Japanese and Chinese brothers, he is Occidental in every respect but appearances." Then follows references to "vivacious young American girls falling harder for the Filipino boys than for any other Oriental young men living and studying in these good old United States of America." A situation is developing which requires earnest consideration on the part of the citizens of California.

An official of one of our cities where Filipinos congregate believes steps should be taken to see that proper housing facilities are furnished for the Filipinos, under supervision, and that they be trained in different ways for their own benefit and for the welfare of the people of the United States.

Edilberto D. Planas, secretary of the Labor Department of the Filipino Federation of America, is touring the Pacific Coast scouting for jobs for Filipinos. He reports considerable success in negotiating with sugar refineries and automobile plants for employment for a large number of Filipinos. Planas has his headquarters in Washington, D. C., but spends most of his time touring the country looking for employment for Filipinos. The Filipino Federation has branches all over the country.

### Age Limitations in Industry.

This subject is as important as ever to the workers of California. The tendency to more and more lower the age limits is adding to the unemployment of middle-aged men and women, as well as to those of more mature years, nearly all capable of doing useful work and with an experience that time alone can give. The American Federation of Labor has instituted a countrywide survey of the problem, and California, through the Department of Industrial Relations, is furnishing information from the Pacific Coast.

It is planned to hold conferences with employers

and employees in one or more of the State's industries where the age question is acute, to the end that, if possible, the view will be taken that it is an error to add to the human scrap heap those who should have many years of good work ahead of them.

### Co-operation from Los Angeles Officials.

The Industrial Accident Commission is receiving fine help from the City Engineers and the Board of Public Works of Los Angeles. On all public work it is required that the safety orders of the commission must be observed. Los Angeles inspectors to the number of 200 are to be furnished with printed copies of the State's safety requirements. It has been noted that the shoring of trenches on public work has improved perceptibly. Experience has shown that lack of protective support in trench work has caused industrial deaths and injuries.

### The Welfare of Women.

A public hearing was held in San Francisco on June 7th preparatory to opening all of the wage and sanitary orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission. This hearing followed the raising of the age of female minors to 21 years, as an outcome of legislation passed at the recent session of the Legislature. The first wage board was called on June 21st to consider the fruit and vegetable canning industry.

### The Labor Laws.

The Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement received 2,771 complaints during May, of which 2,432 were wage claims, and the sum of \$85,188.74 was collected for the unfortunate men and women who completed their work without success in getting their wages.

In the busy routine of this office there occur unusual claims that the Division must investigate. Wilson Yarbo contested in an exhibition of the manly art of self-defense with another exponent named Jack Malone. The latter won. Thereupon Yarbo's manager declined to pay his man the percentage of the purse. A claim for \$264 was filed with the Division by Yarbo. His manager thought he had not performed the labor agreed upon, and the inference is that the lefts administered to Yarbo by Malone were sufficient compensation in themselves.

In 1924 the Division started a civil action to collect \$8,000 in unpaid wages from George Oswald, "angel" of Mamselle Magnificent. The State Supreme Court has decided in favor of the claimants. Out of the 105 actresses and actors who filed claims, 35 have not notified the Division of their present addresses, and they are entitled to a payment of \$2,500 out of the \$8,000. Undisbursed wage claims are held in trust for the claimants in the State treasury.

In May of this year there was 8.6 per cent more employment in California's manufacturing establishments than in May of 1928. The average weekly earnings for the month this year was \$30.71 which was 2.1 per cent more than for May of 1928.

### Housing and Sanitation Problems.

It has been found that many residents of California who are aliens believe they must register or be subjected to deportation. This is not the case. The Federal legislation becomes effective on July 1, 1929. It does provide for registration, but such action is voluntary for those aliens ar-

riving here prior to June 3, 1921, of whose entry there is no record and who are eligible for citizenship. In reality it confers a benefit upon those aliens who, under existing laws, could never be naturalized or leave the country to visit abroad and be certain of re-entering upon return.

In the 165 camps inspected during May there were 7,239 residents, of which number 5,454 were Americans. The plans for hotels and apartments checked last month totaled 56.

### LEAGUE DREW UP VOLSTEAD ACT.

The Volstead Act was drawn up by the Anti-Saloon League, and not by the Congressman whose name it bears, said Senator King, in the closing days of the last Congress. Mr. King, at the time, attempted to have the prohibition act enforced by the Department of Justice, but this was opposed by the Anti-Saloon League.

"It seemed absurd to me that the Treasury Department, charged with the collection of revenues and the taxes of our country should be given the stupendous responsibility of enforcing the criminal provisions of the Volstead act," said Senator King. "I offered an amendment in the committee to effectuate that object (place enforcement in the Department of Justice). The Anti-Saloon League, through its representatives, objected."

Statistics inform us that the span of life was increased by 25 years in the past century. The trade agreement and the union label were great factors in this notable achievement.

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Clocks, Ivory

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## TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

## Synopsis of Meeting, June 19, 1929.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, June 19, 1929.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President A. V. Williams, and on roll call Trustee Jack Williams was excused as working.

**Minutes**—Minutes of meeting held June 5th were approved as read.

**Communications** — From Ladies' Auxiliary — Minutes, read and filed. From Building Trades Council—Minutes, read and filed. From Jack Williams stating he had to work on the newspaper tonight, excused. From Union Label Collar Co.—Requesting financial assistance for Pearl Matson, Secretary of the Local in Albany, N. Y., for 16 years; has had the misfortune of being stricken with paralysis on Christmas Day, leaving her an invalid for life; all contributions should be sent to the President of the Local, Louise Lantz, 139 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y. From Musicians' Union No. 6—Stating that the Castro, Alhambra and Royal Theatres are unfair to them. The Embassy Theatre is also unfair.

**Bills**—Read and referred to trustees. Same ordered paid.

**Secretary's Report**—On visiting stores, wholesalers and unions. Bricklayers' Union reaffiliated and is also working on others. Notified all unions who have a space on the Label sign next to the Labor Temple that it needs repainting. Have two spaces open for any union that wants to use it. On Label Fair same was referred to new business.

**Report of Unions**—Waiters report they elected delegates to their international convention; will try to get convention here for 1931. Tailors report it is their dull season now; a committee from their union and the United Garment Workers Local No. 131 met with the Local Joint Board of Culinary

Workers on the matter of waiters' coats in the hope that hereafter they will be made in shops or factories that use either the Journeymen Tailors or the United Garment Workers Union Labels. Carpenters No. 483 reports more good carpenters working now than for some time past; new work opening up. Typographical Union reports two more firms are using the Allied Printing Trade Council's union label. Bill Posters report all members busy. Auto Mechanics report they are still making a drive with nine organizers on automobile row; look for the metal shop card; they also have jurisdiction over aircraft work; state they have nothing to do with the strike at the Fisher Body factory; have a training school; will take panel on sign board. Shoe Clerks report business good; do not patronize Gallenkamp's, Austin, Steinberg, Feltman & Curme; will hold picnic at Neptune Beach Sunday, July 14th. Sign Painters say it is slow. Garment Cutters report work poor in cheap line and good in better grade work. Sheet Metal Workers say they are busy, all working. Carpet Mechanics report all working; \$25 fine for any member patronizing any of the unfair theatres; made donation to Textile Workers; appointed committee as requested by the Label Trades Department to help boost the Union Label Card and Button. Upholsterers No. 28 report it is fair in the wholesale line but poor in the retail line. Millmen report it is very quiet, but will pick up. Pile Drivers report work slack, men leaving town. Molders report all working; another non-union shop in Oakland had to close. Elevator Constructors and Steam Fitters say it is fair. Grocery Clerks request a demand for their union button; will also picnic at Neptune Beach Sunday, July 14. Office Employees Union still working on the standardization of salaries. Cracker Bakers report work very dull. That the Green Cracker Co. of Chicago is beginning to send their goods here

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STOVES AND RANGESon time  
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## One Hundred and Twenty-third Half Yearly Report

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

COMMERCIAL

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,  
the Assets of which have never been increased  
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO  
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 29th, 1929

## Assets—

United States Liberty and Treasury Bonds and Certificates, State, Municipal and Other Bonds and Securities (total value \$40,875,248.18), standing on books at	\$38,180,451.58
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages	67,432,758.13
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and other Securities	1,678,058.00
Bankers' Acceptances in accordance with State Bank Act	1,651,506.47
Bank Building and Lots, main and branch offices (value over \$1,925,000.00), standing on books at	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$305,000.00), standing on books at	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$650,000.00), standing on books at	1.00
Cash on hand and in Banks and checks on Federal Reserve and other Banks	15,775,683.59

Total.....\$124,718,460.77

## Liabilities—

Due Depositors	\$119,418,460.77
Capital Stock actually paid up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	4,300,000.00

Total.....\$124,718,460.77

GEO. TOURNY, President  
WILLIAM HERRMANN,  
Vice-President and Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1929.  
(SEAL) O. A. EGGERS, Notary Public.

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ) per cent per annum was declared, Interest COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,

AND WHICH MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1929, will earn interest from July 1st, 1929.



which are strictly unfair to the Cracker Bakers' Union; when on your vacation take along or buy at your vacation place local made crackers and cookies; have placed a \$10 fine on any member patronizing the unfair theatres; will take space on the signboard. Ladies' Auxiliary are still doing good work for the Union Label, Card and Button; will have a Bunco party at 313 Noriega St., Thursday afternoon, June 27th. Ladies invited. Will co-operate with League on Union Label Week and will participate with the League on Labor Day.

**New Business**—Moved and seconded to take Auditorium for Label exhibit. Carried. All detail work thereto referred to Agitation Committee. Same to be held October 7th to 13th inclusive.

**Receipts, \$118.76. Bills paid, \$65.40.**

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m. Will meet Wednesday, July 3rd.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

#### MINUTES OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held their meeting June 19th in Room 315, Labor Temple.

Meeting was called to order at 8:20 p. m. by the President, Mrs. W. G. Desepte.

**Roll Call**—All officers present.

**Minutes**—Of the previous meeting read and approved.

**Communications**—Read and filed.

**Committees**—All committees report good work.

**Unfinished Business**—The trustees audited the books and found them all O. K.

**New Business**—It was moved and carried that we have our publicity sign on the billboard painted and decorated.

On the 27th of June the Bunco party was held at 313 Noriega St. Quite a large crowd attended, prizes were given, also refreshments. Guests and members voiced it a wonderful afternoon.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. E. DECKER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

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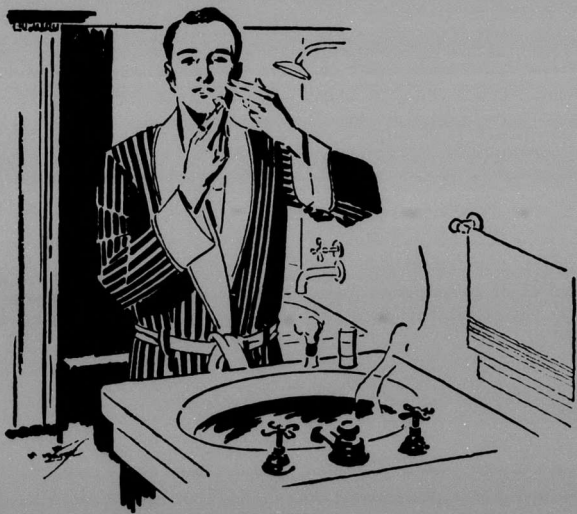
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### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco  
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are  
requested to forward news items to Rm. 604,  
16 First Street, San Francisco.

Typographical Topics recently read an article by an English writer, Eric Dowdall, which gave to many the impression that trade unions are of comparatively recent origin, dating back only 100 years. True the legalizing of labor combinations took place as late as 1824. But to find the real beginning of organization in labor's ranks we must go back over a thousand years—back to the time when the civilization of Europe was just emerging from the dark ages from which it had been plunged following the downfall of the Greek and Roman empires.

Somewhere in the period between 900 and 1400 A. D. we find the first trade guilds (unions) coming into existence. In that distant day we find those workmen, who, groping for some means by which they might escape the dominance and tyranny of the liege lord, associated together as they were by reason of the character of their labor, forming the first labor organizations called trade guilds. Thus we have to this day in Europe the guild halls.

In these trade guilds provision was first made for apprentices. And here also originated the term journeyman. When the apprentice in the guild became proficient in his craft he was termed a fellow craftsman. And when he became an employer, a master craftsman.

Gradually these fellow craftsmen began to move from one walled city to another, and in time they evolved a system of passwords by which they identified themselves as those who had served apprenticeships at their chosen crafts.

Being freedmen they were at liberty to leave the domain of the lord who ruled over the city, and the more venturesome set out for fairer fields. So, traveling from city to city and job to job, they soon gained the appellation journeymen worker or journeymen. By these journeymen of the trade guilds were the great cathedrals and edifices of medieval history built.

At first the forming of these primitive unions was for the purpose of lifting the skilled artisan above the status of serf. But as the volume of trade and commerce increased with the fast developing civilization of the time, the status of employer and employee rapidly changed.

From the master workmen employing one, two or three fellow craftsmen there developed the fore-runner of the modern factory. In the earlier period the employer worked with employee, had essentially the same mode of living, and the interests of the two were virtually the same. But as the period of cottage industry gave way to the centralized work shop or factory, the interests of employer and employee began to conflict. Here

entered the economic phase of organization of workers.

Workers began to realize that, as organization had served as the means by which they had achieved a measure of personal freedom, the same instrument was the one needed to secure economic freedom.

Hence, we find the struggle of the modern labor union for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions.

To attain their objective the various leaders realized that, due to the complexities of modern life, it would be necessary for one craft to have some means of letting the workers of other crafts know the product of their labor. So we find various means being brought forward to meet this need. Soon each craft was endeavoring to put upon the finished article leaving its hands a sign indicating that the article had been produced by a fellow craftsman. Thus came the union label. But labor, collectively speaking, has learned that its greatest offensive weapon, the strike, is only effective to the point of labor's ability to withstand loss and hardship, and has realized that the other great weapon, its economic force, the purchasing power of labor, reinforced by the purchasing power of its friends and well-wishers, will reach its maximum only through use and education.

Legislation to stimulate the demand for products of union workers has not been wholly successful, and now an appeal must be made to the public sense of fair dealing and to the universal selfishness of mankind, showing that the prosperity of the working mass is the only true prosperity.

Every time a purchaser procures an article made under union conditions he or she is taking part in the movement for a higher standard of living and a better citizenship, through affording the worker and his family a fuller opportunity to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

Organized labor was the first to advocate free schools, equal wages for women, abolition of child labor, safeguarding of the worker's health and life and the American principle of a saving wage.

Members of organized labor must be made to understand that the earning of their money under union conditions does not discharge their debt to their fellow workmen; they must see to it that their earnings are used only to purchase products and services of other craftsmen. Manufacturer and employer will value the union label in exact proportion to demand, and it is the duty of organized labor to create a widespread demand for the union label.

A yearly exhibit of fine printing to be held in conjunction with the annual convention of the International Typographical Union this year promises to become a reality. This activity has for several years been advocated by members of No. 21 and the interest of International officials has been aroused, a committee appointed by the General Convention Committee of Seattle Union to arrange for showing choice specimens of printing executed under union conditions in the various cities of the country. Mr. H. M. Stith, chairman of the Exhibition Committee of Seattle Union, has charge of this matter and has requested that San Francisco be represented by a splendid exhibit. Typographical Topics is endeavoring to secure the finest possible specimens of printing to be shown during the convention and would greatly appreciate the assistance of everyone that No. 21's showing be creditable. If any of our members have or can secure the loan of a piece of printing of exceptional merit they are requested to communicate with the president.

Watsonville-Salinas Typographical Union No.

JAS. H. REILLY JAS. H. REILLY, JR.  
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543 on Sunday, June 30th, acted as host to Monterey Peninsula Union No. 759 (the youngest union in the oldest town). The outing was held near Asilomar and was attended by approximately 200. Coffee, ice cream and cold drinks were furnished by the committee, and after the picnickers

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had enjoyed basket lunches, short talks were made by G. H. Knell, A. F. Ramey, John Blair, W. H. Totten, President Furlong of Monterey Union, and C. M. Baker. There were games and races, with suitable prizes for the winners. Everyone seemed gratified that, after many attempts, a local had been organized with jurisdiction over Monterey, Pacific Grove and Carmel.

And next comes the "Get Together Community Basket Picnic" under the auspices of Sacramento Typographical Union on July 14th at Elk Grove, 15 miles south of Sacramento. Everyone invited. Bring basket lunch and cups—ice cream, cold drinks and coffee supplied by picnic committee.

According to advices received from Washington, D. C., Mailers' Union No. 29, with but one member dissenting, voted to sever connections with the Mailers' Trade District Union.

It is believed that the following item from the "Twenty Years Ago" column in the Stockton Record will be of interest to the "old timers."

"Two old-time printers who ran behind in the march of progress, Buddy Mathews and Harold Goshen, are still tramping from town to town. They carry their union cards with them and are supported by the printers of the various unions. One day on the road to Fresno, Tom met Harold, who said to him, 'I've wandered through old Fresno town; 'taint what it used to be; they are preaching up the raisin now, and setting up to tea. It's just two weeks ago, Tom, that Fresno voted dry, and everything will be raisins by and by. The brewery's on the bum, Tom, the brewer's on the blink; you'll soak your hat in paradise, in vain, to get a drink. They hang a man for whistlin' A-Coming Through the Rye, and everything will be raisins by and by.'"

#### MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

Information received from I. T. U. headquarters, Indianapolis, under date of June 27th, state that credentials have been received from 374 delegates-elect to the convention at Seattle, September 9 to 14. No doubt this will be the most constructive convention in the history of the I. T. U. Indications are a large number of members from Pacific Coast locals will be among the convention visitors. Edward Hoertkorn, foreman Daily News, accompanied by his wife, and Paul Lutz, Chronicle Chapel, have announced their intentions of being Seattle visitors during convention week.

The Washington, D. C., Mailers' local, at their June union meeting, with but one dissenting vote, voted to discontinue further payment of per capita to the Mailers' Trade District Union. This is secession in a rather unexpected quarter, but indicative of the way the Mailer wind is blowing. We are gratified to learn there's one Progressive-minded organization in Washington—the Mailers. Latest reports received from Boston concerning the progress of the case in litigation of President C. N. Smith against that local are that no decision will be reached until some time after the Seattle convention. Meanwhile, the testimony of some 30 or 40 witnesses remains to be taken. President Smith's two Boston Mailer representatives, who have been attached to the M. T. D. U. pay roll to the tune of \$12.50 each per day since last February, suffered a cut in pay by returning to work at the trade for their "biscuits and butter." Evidently the Mailer president is really attempting to economize. If economy is to be the M. T. D. U. watch-word, then why not also cut the president's salary and expense account?

William Johns, who has been laid up with an injury to his right arm, has returned to work.

S. J. Finnegan, of the Call Chapel, is making an extended tour of the northwestern and eastern cities.

Worry never becomes the dominating factor in the life and activity of the trade union and union label booster.

#### LEGALISTIC MIND.

Legalism tends to rigidity. The lawyer, as a rule, is guided by the past. He judges every proposal by precedent or rule. Changes are "unconstitutional."

This phase of the lawyer is distinct from his value and worth in court trials where decisions are made on established rules and law that are necessary for every civilized people.

Great social changes have been wrought not by judges, but despite them. These changes later have been woven into our legal fabric by statesmen and jurists. Agitators who forced the thought into the public consciousness are forgotten.

Lawyers insisted, years ago, that organizations of labor were a conspiracy, that money voted for public schools was illegal, that workmen's compensation was unconstitutional and that popular election of United States Senators was "against the genius of our institutions."

This list could include every social advance.

Organized workers should keep in mind the objective of their movement as well as the limitations of lawyers.

Trade unionism is a path blazer. Its ideals are in advance of every particular moment, while the lawyer clings to that moment because it is "the law."

Trade unionists are aware that law reflects public opinion and that this can be changed through agitation and education.

Lawyers—and courts—finally bow to the new sentiment. What was unconstitutional yesterday is sound law today.

Workers should not be discouraged when lawyers tell them that a proposal is unconstitutional. Probably it is, but law is elastic. It is adjustable to new needs.

Rarely can a lawyer be found who will strike at the root of the labor injunction evil. The lawyer is an officer of the court. He is sworn to be "regular." He may favor laws that ask the equity judge to be lenient in the use of his power, but he will not urge legislation that strips this power from the court, as is provided in the Shipstead bill which is indorsed by organized labor.

The lawyer will not challenge the court's usurpation.

To compel a worker to labor against his will is the sum of all villainies. It is despotism, whether enforced by the Legions of Ancient Rome or by the edict of a modern equity court (Bedford cut stone decision).

A moral wrong cannot resist an enlightened public opinion, even though it be temporarily upheld by bench and bar.

The labor injunction and the "yellow dog" are indefensible from a moral standpoint. Trade unionists can weave this morality into the law of the land if they agitate and educate.

They will eventually convince the public. Judges and lawyers follow.

If men spent union-earned money for union-label goods and service as cheerfully as they accept the benefits secured through organized effort, strikes and lockouts would be unheard of.

The afterthought of failure to buy union-labeled goods is that it wouldn't happen if you had another chance. Remember this the next time you spend money.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

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Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1929

Earnings reported by 314 representative industrial companies covering a wide range of products show, for the first quarter of 1929, an increase of 40.02 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The largest increase, 122.69 per cent, was shown by mining and smelting companies. The smallest, 5.78 per cent, was reported by automobile manufacturers. The next smallest was food products, 15.83 per cent, and cigar manufacturers, 19.26 per cent. The figures were prepared by Ernst & Ernst, accountants. The larger earnings include oil producers and refiners, 118.71 per cent; iron and steel manufacturers, 104.54; auto accessories, 87.59, and electrical household equipment manufacturers, 82.49 per cent.

Wisconsin's legislative inquiry into conditions in Kenosha, where Allen-A hosiery workers have for months been locked out, brings out official testimony that in 1928 gangs virtually ruled the pleasant little Lake Michigan city—gangs engaged in beer running. All of the festering malodorosity of gangland followed and nobody was safe. A Federal Judge wanted a grand jury investigation, evidently thinking it could all be pinned on wage earners who didn't agree with a boss. Not so, it seems. Gangland brought the disorder. And gangland fattened on a constitutional amendment that for the first time wrote "thou shalt not" into the United States Constitution.

During the past two weeks two great conferences dealing with social problems have been held in San Francisco, beginning with the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems June 25th, and closing with the National Conference of Social Workers. At both of these meetings all elements of society were represented and given an opportunity to set forth their ideas and opinions concerning the various problems with which society has to contend. Organized labor and organized employers were both represented by numerous persons familiar with all the phases of the problems of industry and each side gave free expression to its views, aims and purposes. It is, therefore, likely that much good will come as an aftermath of both of these gatherings. Many persons of worldwide repute took part in them and the air of freedom of expression was one of the most notable features of every session. San Francisco is happy to have had the opportunity to entertain such great conferences and to have enjoyed the presence of such really great characters.

## NOW IS THE TIME

The unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are making greater gains in membership at the present time than at any period since the boom days of the World War, and this is true almost solely to the fact that they are putting forth more vigorous efforts than they did during the dull periods. The declaration of the last convention of the Federation in favor of doubling membership during the year furnished the incentive for all the organizations to respond to the call. What better proof could anyone ask to show that it is possible to organize even during dull times if the proper vigor and determination is put into the fight? There is no room for pessimism in the labor movement, because, after all is said and done, we succeed or fail according to merit and if we are willing to sit idly by and see employers driving us into retrogression it is our own fault. Those unions which are willing to put forth the time, energy and money to drive forward can not be held back over any very long period of time, and most officers of unions are aware of this fact and govern themselves accordingly if the membership will but allow them to do so. However, here and there are to be found organizations with members who are not willing to pay dues enough into their union treasuries to put organizers into the field to carry on the necessary work, and always these are found to be backward, unsuccessful unions scarcely able to continue their existence even in fairly busy times.

The minds of most workers are now open and ready to receive the messages that the organized labor movement has to deliver to them and if we do not set forth in clarion tones our aims, hopes and purposes so that all may understand what we are endeavoring to do we must bear the responsibility for our failure to bring within the fold those who still remain unorganized. We need have no fear as to what the outcome will be if we go at the job with a determination to succeed because the labor movement is fundamentally sound, its aims are laudable, even in the minds of employers, and nothing but our own lethargy can hinder great strides forward at this particular time. Organization is everywhere the slogan of the hour as is plainly indicated by the successful efforts that are being made in the Southern States, where every greedmonger felt that nothing could be done which would bring the workers of that section of the country within the fold of the American Federation of Labor. They know better now and the bona fide trade unions are quite generally taking advantage of the opportunity thus presented to gather in the masses of the unorganized toilers who have never before been on the inside of the movement. However, we must not allow the effort to be confined to that section. We must spread it out over the broad expanses of the North American Continent, from the southernmost border of the United States to the most northern section of Canada and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts.

The great work that lies ahead of us cannot be done by half-hearted and spasmodic efforts. We must put all the enthusiasm and courage and strength that we have in our possession in the fight, and then there will be no doubt in the mind of any man as to what the ultimate outcome will be of the strenuous contest that is going on between the forces of organized labor and organized employers for supremacy in the industrial field in America. We have always been successful in the past no matter what the opposition placed in our way to impede our progress and the present campaign of organization will see history repeating itself in consistent fashion. Let us, therefore, be up and doing. We have been asleep all too long.

" 'Tis weary watching wave by wave,  
And yet the tide heaves onward,  
We climb like corals, grave by grave,  
And pave a path that's onward;  
We're beaten back in many a fray,  
But newer strength we borrow,  
And where the vanguard rests today,  
The rear shall rest tomorrow."



### THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Revelations about daily newspapers and their ownership and control continue to pour into a public ear that has surely been much hammered of late about the badness of newspapers. Now comes one Eugene Greenhut, organizer of a string of department stores, announcing that he is in the field to buy forty daily papers in the South—papers having about 10,000 circulation each—for consolidation into a group, the stock of which will be offered to the public. The South is having more than one invasion that will in the end either do it no good or stir it into resentment and consequently into cure. Big factories have gone South for cheap wages. Newspaper trust makers now go South for profits out of machine made daily papers. The daily newspaper is, as an institution, engaged in a fight for life and mostly doesn't know it.

\* \* \*

Forty, or any number, of daily newspapers, welded into a chain by any promoter, will be about as free as so many chained galley slaves and of just about as much real service to a modern community or string of communities. Any newspaper, operated like a steel mill and on steel mill principles, might as well shut up shop, for all the public service it will render. There has got to be something more than a profit side to newspaper making if newspapers are to be real newspapers. No newspaper is real unless it has a free hand and there can be no free hand in a fabricated product.

\* \* \*

Never did trade union have such a chance. Candidly, most of them are as oblivious to the chance as though they, too, were stuffed dodo birds in a museum case. Wake up, labor editors! You swing the freest pen in America. You have the chance to print news that is big, vital and interesting. You have the chance that the pioneers had. They have passed on their way, leaving the field of daily journalism to merchants to sell news and advertising space. There can be no life, no vigor, no originality, no speed and steam and warmth in such an atmosphere. Get out and crash the gate to service.

### LAWMAKERS ARE MAD.

Congress adjourned with both branches in an angry mood toward each other.

The House recessed without the usual courtesy of informing the Senate of its action and antagonisms between the two bodies indicate that this feeling will be more intense in the fall.

Since the special session convened, two months ago, ancient jealousies have been stirred. The present enmity dates back to the beginning of the special session when the House refused to organize its committees and thus delayed Senate legislation. The debenture clause of the farm relief bill, passed by the Senate, was resented by the House, which claims that it should originate revenue-raising legislation. The House refused to vote on the debenture and passed it back to the Senate. The latter body claimed the House was attempting to evade taking a record vote on the measure and reaffirmed its previous vote. The President, it is stated, induced the House to reject the debenture by a roll call vote.

The House voted to recess until September 23 and do no business until October. The Senate returns August 19.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

### WIT AT RANDOM

Little Girl (radio fan, disturbed at her prayers by scratching on the screen door): Please stand by, God, while I let the cat out.—The Pathfinder.

Clerk—I should like to go to my mother-in-law's funeral this afternoon.

Employer—So would I.—The Passing Show (London).

She—Here is your ring—I find we are not suited to each other.

He—Tell me the truth—you love another?

"Yes."

"Tell me his name—I insist."

"You want to harm him."

"No, I want to sell him this ring."—Hummel (Hamburg).

During an intense love scene in the movies, when the hero was doing his stuff, wife nudged hubby and said:

"Why is it that you never make love to me like that?"

"Say, do you know the salary that guy gets for doing that?"

"Did you get a commission when you were in the army, Jakey?"

"Naw, only my wages."

Good-natured people are in far too many instances imposed on. But there are still some who register a decided kick when the limit is reached.

A young Scotch emigrant was brought before the magistrate of a Nova Scotia court, charged with having deserted his work on a certain farm without giving due notice to his employer. When asked what he had to say in his defense, he replied, "Weel, they gied me nout but brakeshaw to eat." Brakeshaw, it may be explained, is the flesh of animals which have died a natural death.

"What has that to do with the case?" asked the magistrate.

"Weel, it was this way. Ye ken, the auld coo deed an' we ate it, the auld steg (gander) deed an' we ate it, the auld soo (sow) deed an' we ate it, the auld bubbling jock (gobbler) deed an' we ate it. Then the auld woman deed—an' I left."

Abe was troubled with a pain in his foot and upon the advice of his son he saw a dentist and had his teeth extracted. The pain continued and his son then insisted that he see a doctor and have his tonsils taken out. The doctor advised that this be done. A few weeks later the son returned to the city from a business trip, and greeted his dad with: "How's the foot, father?" "Oh, it's fine! Would you believe it, just yesterday I found a nail in my shoe!"

"Was Maude in a bright red frock at the dance?"

"Some of her, darling; some of her."—Tit-Bits.

"What did the boss do when you told him it was triplets?"

"He promoted me to the head of my department."

"What department are you in?"

"Production."

No one should be harshly condemned for making a mistake, unless the mistake becomes a habit. Get the habit of demanding union goods and union service and thus avoid mistakes.

Theories are all right in their place, but continual practice of employing union workers through our power of purchase is what makes for success.

### LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—When was the first women's strike in the United States?

A.—It is believed to have been in December, 1828, when three or four hundred women and girls, cotton mill workers of Dover, N. H., marched out of the factory in protest against fines and other "obnoxious regulations." Six years later 800 Dover women mill workers formed a union, went on strike and resisted for some time a wage reduction, monthly payments and "exasperating rules."

Q.—What is the National Women's Trade Union League of America?

A.—A federation of trade unions with women members and a supplementary membership of persons who indorse its principles and accept its platform. The League was formed 25 years ago.

We have a deep sympathy for poets. They are the only species with a language you can read and write but can't speak. We offer this as sufficient proof. One of our favorite poets writes, "The eyes are the windows of the soul." That sounds well in print, but can you imagine saying to a girl: "Darling, nothing could give me so much pleasure as gazing into your windows all night."

## A New Golf Ball . . .

The National Open is over and the country lauds Bobby Jones, King of American golfers for 1929.

It is not untimely now to consider the championship match of 1930 . . . especially with the new official golf ball recently announced by the United States Golf Association. The new ball for the coming year is seven-hundredths of an ounce lighter and six-hundredths of an inch larger, thus making longer drives more difficult.

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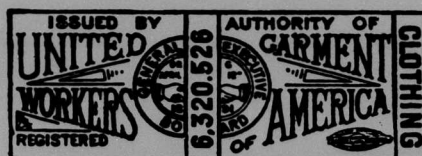
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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of June 28, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Roe H. Baker.

**Officers' Roll Call**—President Stanton excused.

**Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Firemen and Oilers for Jas. Coulsting and J. D. Shea. From Carpenters No. 483 for D. H. Ryan and E. G. Fraser. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council of San Francisco. International Union of Cigarmakers, describing conditions in non-union cigar factories, and the need for organization to improve the appalling conditions now existing among the defenseless wage earners, and appealing for demand for union label on the cigar box as the distinct mark of containing union-made cigars. From Congresswoman Florence P. Kahn, relating her efforts to secure the building of two cruisers in Pacific Coast navy yards. From Journeymen Tailors, Mailers No. 18, United Garment Workers No. 131, transmitting donations for the United Textile Workers. From Interstate Commerce Commission, giving dates of hearings on applications for certificates of constructing extensions of certain railroads in California. From American Federation of Labor, transmitting receipts for donations to United Textile Workers and giving details of present conditions in the southern fields; also a circular letter warning trade unionists against donating money to communistic activities, and promising to give reliable information in regards to character of any organization or object for which donations are asked, if application for such information is made to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor. From Lillie E. Anderson, daughter of Edward Anderson, expressing appreciation for Council's thoughtfulness and kindness in passing resolutions on the death of her father.

**Endorsed**—Letter from Office Employees' Association No. 13188, requesting the Council to communicate with the city government to obtain early report from Civil Service Commission transmitting to the Board of Supervisors for its consideration the schedule of compensations in time for incorporation in the 1929-1930 budget.

**Referred to the Officers of the Council**—Lengthy telegram from Harry L. Morrison, secretary of the Laundry Workers International Union, relative to Local Union No. 26 of Laundry Workers.

**Report of the Executive Committee**—Recommended that the matters in controversy between Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410 and the Gallenkamp's Stores, be referred to the Secretary to bring about a conference. Wage scale of Hatters' Union laid over. Report concurred in.

**Report of Joint Labor Day Committee**—Minutes of meeting held June 22, 1929, were read showing that the committee had decided to hold a picnic and barbecue at California Park, Marin County, on next Labor Day, and had authorized the chairman of the committee to appoint committees to work out a program and begin the work of making all necessary arrangements for the celebration of Labor Day; that the next meeting of the committee will be held in the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, July 13th. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—District Council of Retail Clerks—Will picnic at Neptune Beach Sunday, July 14th. Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Are interested in securing the use of local materials and labor in the construction of buildings now being planned for San Francisco. Journeymen Tailors No. 80—Had a big meeting of members and instructed them not to patronize the unfair



theaters; have organized two more shops. Window Cleaners—Are taking interest in having safety regulations enforced in the doing of their hazardous employments.

The special feature of the evening was an excellent address by Rev. Frederic Siedenburgh, dean of the School of Sociology, Loyola University, Chicago, who in a most interesting manner made a comparison of the philosophic principles underlying great movements in the fields of labor, economics, politics, and religion, from early times to the present. His discourse was interspersed with many humorous and apt illustrations, and the delegates were much interested in his dynamic and entertaining exposition of the motives and principles that have actuated mankind during the course of its development. He dwelt with emphasis on the necessity of labor in this country to prepare itself by proper educational activities to play a wider and more influential part in social affairs, and pointed to the English labor movement as illustrating the manner in which he thought labor should prepare itself for its task in the future. He referred to the sympathetic attitude of leading scientists and educators toward the aims and aspirations of labor, and was hopeful that organized labor in this country would endeavor by increased attention toward scientific and theoretical activities gradually acquire and command the sources and means for the attainment of greater influence in the affairs of the nation. His address was inspiring and greeted with great applause by those present and privileged to hear his great humanitarian and philosophic conceptions of the labor movement and its destiny in the development of our civilization.

The Council adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

Ministers' wives, as everybody knows, have a difficult lot in life, and a particular lady's lot so roused the sympathy of a friend that she remarked: "There ought to be a special place in heaven for ministers' wives." "Perhaps you're right," responded the minister's wife, "but I should rather go with my husband."—The Christian Register.

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"I forgot" or "I didn't think" is no excuse for purchasing non-union goods. Always demand the union label shop card and working button.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Castro Theatre  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.  
Embassy Theatre  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Regent Theatre.  
Royal Theatre  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 41—B. A. Brundage, 51 Rae.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Cleaners and Dyers—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Seamen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Mrs. Miller, 1640 Lyon.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.



## Brief Items of Interest

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor recently invited Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Premier of Great Britain, to be the guest of the Federation at a testimonial dinner when the Premier makes his proposed visit to the United States.

Following the wage increase granted the Southern Railway shop workers by decision of a board of arbitration, an agreement increasing wages 5 cents an hour, retroactive to March 1, was signed in Washington on June 21, between representatives of the Southern and the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen.

A board of conciliation recently awarded a pay increase of 12 per cent, from April 1, to members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union employed by the Canadian Marconi Company.

In a letter to President J. C. Lewis of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, President Hoover recently wrote that he was in hopes that after some of the "momentarily pressing problems of the administration" had been taken up, the administration would be able to consider the problem of unemployment caused by the ever greater use of labor-saving machinery.

The Louisiana free textbook law, which was recently passed in 1928, was recently upheld as constitutional by the State Supreme Court.

Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City has asked newspaper publishers for the five-day week and continuance of the present wage scale.

The mayor of Revere, Mass., recently issued an order placing city employees on a five-day week schedule.

The Great Northern Railroad on June 24th an-

nounced the granting of a wage increase to shop workers, affecting about 6000 men.

Henry Mason Day, associate of Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, who was sentenced to four months in jail for his part in the jury shadowing activities at the trial of Sinclair and Albert B. Fall for conspiracy, on June 24th joined Sinclair as a prisoner at the District jail, Washington, D. C.

A long strike of timber mill workers in Australia was ended by a compromise agreement between the employers and workers.

The New York City Board of Estimate on June 26th approved yearly pay increases of from \$100 to \$200 a year for 27,000 city employees now receiving less than \$3000 a year in the "white collar" class.

The campaign of the Actors' Equity Association to organize motion picture actors will have the "earnest and aggressive" support of the American Federation of Labor, President Green announced on June 26th in a telegram to President Frank Gilmore of Equity.

### EDGERTON ALARMED.

John E. Edgerton, president of the anti-union National Association of Manufacturers, is beginning to use his reasoning faculties.

Mr. Edgerton is also main spoke in the Tennessee Manufacturers Association, and he views with alarm the growing sweep of trade unionism.

He has called on his members to pray that this tidal wave may be checked, but the piety section of his brethren report no results. He now hints that there may be natural causes for trade unionism.

In a letter to members of his trade organization, Mr. Edgerton timidly suggests:

"We must keep in mind that sometimes it is negligence of employers upon which the agitators and self-constituted reformers of industry feed."

Mr. Edgerton has no desire, however, to establish himself as a model employer, or to remove the cause for trade unionism. He attempts to be all things to all men, while holding fast to the principle of anti-unionism, or anti-collective bargaining. He says:

"Another type of employer who is quite as much a hazard to industry is one who has persuaded himself that he is a model and that his conduct and methods are very superior to those of all other employers."

Mr. Edgerton uses several hundred words in his lecture to employers to be crafty and discreet in enforcing their anti-union policy. The old defiant tone is missing, and the screed is a confession of one who is thoroughly alarmed.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

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### JERE L. SULLIVAN HOME.

(By International Labor News Service.)

That the question of establishing a "Jere L. Sullivan Memorial Home" will come before the next convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' International Alliance, is stated by John J. Leary in his column, "Labor's Plans and Problems," in the New York World. Mr. Leary writes:

"Jere L. Sullivan, the well loved, is likely to have a memorial of a type that would have appealed to his heart in the form of a home for aged and afflicted members of the catering crafts.

"The proposal to establish the Jere L. Sullivan Memorial Home will come up for action early in August, when the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' International League meet in Kansas City, with the chances good that a special board, acting with President Edward I. Flores, will be designated to lay out the work.

"Jere, a chronic optimist, earned the laughs of millions when, on the passage of the Volstead act, he insisted that the Bartenders' Union, of which he was Secretary-Treasurer, would continue to live and prosper. He lived long enough to leave the organization stronger numerically and financially than before Mr. Volstead's law was written into the statute books. The efforts of the dark days to keep the organization intact unquestionably hastened his end a year ago.

"That home, when completed, will if it retains any of the spirit of 'Jere L.' and it will, will be a place worth going to.

"Incidentally the fact that the hotel and restaurant workers and the bartenders, after a few years of Volsteadism, are in a position to consider such a project is the answer to those who saw the destruction of the organization in the enactment of Prohibition."

"Well, how did you sleep last night?" asked the landlady of the new boarder.

"I didn't rest much," he replied, "I was troubled all night with insomnia."

"Sir," was the landlady's indignant comment. "I've never heard such a complaint before, and I'd have you know I've had your betters as my boarders! Moreover," she went on as he began to mumble an explanation, "I do not believe you, sir, and am willing to board you free if you find a single one in that bed."

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### DIVIDEND NOTICE

Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK, 526 California St. and Branches), San Francisco—For the quarter year ending June 30, 1929, a dividend has been declared at the rate of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4¼) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1929. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1, 1929. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1929, will earn interest from July 1, 1929.

WM. D. NEWHOUSE, Secretary.

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



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